Leveraging GIS tools to improve water and sanitation infrastructure programming in Haiti

Esri International Conference in San Diego
July 15, 2014

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Cowater International

• Cowater provides professional consulting solutions and services tailored to the needs and challenges faced by developing and transitional countries;
• Established in 1985, more than 300 successful projects completed in over 65 countries;
• Expertise: water and sanitation, public financial management, social development, municipal services and financial institutions;
Cowater International
Plan

1. Introduction
2. Water and Sanitation Sector in Haiti
3. Inventory Objectives
4. Methodology and Data Collection
5. Results
6. Lessons Learned and Future Work
Water and Sanitation Sector in Haiti

Population: 9.7 million (2011)
GDP: 758$/capita
Poverty: 80% of people live on 2$ or less per day
Official languages: French and Haitian Creole
Capital: Port-au-Prince
Water and Sanitation Sector in Haiti

- Lowest coverage levels in the hemisphere for both water supply and sanitation;
- Rural:
  - Access to water through protected springs, boreholes and hand pumps, small piped systems and public standpipes / kiosks;
  - Access to sanitation through latrines;

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Access to:</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improved water source</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improved sanitation</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Program (2011)
Water and sanitation sector in Haiti
Water and Sanitation Sector in Haiti

Brief overview of gravity-fed water distribution systems commonly found in rural areas of Haiti
Water and Sanitation Sector in Haiti

Estimated trajectory of 1325 storms between 1851 and 2004 – major floods, mudslides, crop damage, etc;

And then, earthquake... January 2011 – 200,000+ killed, 1M homeless, 60% of government buildings either destroyed or badly damaged, cholera outbreak;
Water and Sanitation Sector in Haiti

- **Bottom line**: already a lot of work to do in the water and sanitation sector, the government was in the middle of a water sector reform, and recent events complicated things significantly;
- Large new investments coming in through international aid, donors, development organizations, NGOs, etc;
- Challenge: effectively planning infrastructure investments without reliable information on existing situation;
Water and Sanitation Sector in Haiti

Haiti Aid Map (2011):
Many organizations operating sometimes independently, with little coordination and information sharing (lots of people for a country 3x larger than the Ottawa-Gatineau area)

Only the tip of the iceberg
(“Interaction Alliance” NGOs only!)
Inventory Objectives

Phase 1:
Survey, inventory and map all rural communities and water sources in Haiti’s largest department;

Phase 2:
Survey, inventory and map all small rural piped systems, including functionality and condition assessments;
# Methodology and Data Collection

## Phase 1:
**(communities + water points)**
1. Development of survey tools
2. Training
3. Survey planning & management
4. Data collection
5. Spot checks for QA/QC
6. Data entry and verification
7. Final treatment and compilation
8. Additional house counting for population estimates (satellite)
9. Final QA/QC

## Phase 2:
**(piped systems)**
1. Identification of piped systems from phase 2 results and local contacts
2. Development of survey tools
3. Training
4. Survey planning & management
5. Data collection and spot checks
6. Data entry and verification
7. Final treatment
8. Preparation of deliverables
9. Final QA/QC
# Methodology and Data Collection

### Important inputs:

- 14 local surveyors (have to be from each commune);
- 6 Haitian civil/water engineers;
- fully staffed local project office;
- 4x4 vehicles and motorbikes;
- laptops, GPS units, cameras, notepads, etc;
- measuring tapes, flow measurement devices, water quality kits;
- offline satellite images;

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M1</th>
<th>M2</th>
<th>M3</th>
<th>M4</th>
<th>M5</th>
<th>M6</th>
<th>M7</th>
<th>M8</th>
<th>M9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Phase 1 (communities + water points)**

**Phase 2 (piped systems)**
## Methodology and Data Collection

### Key information collected for phase 1 (communities + water points)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Communities</th>
<th>Water points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administrative data</td>
<td>Administrative data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GPS location</td>
<td>GPS location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population estimate</td>
<td>Key communities served</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># school, health center, church, police, etc.</td>
<td>Water point type (spring, borehole, well, river, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Local informant and contact info</td>
<td>Functionality and condition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Flow and preliminary quality assessment (color, taste, smell, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Level of protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Water usage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Methodology and Data Collection

### Key information collected for phase 2 (piped systems)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Piped systems</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General information on system (year built, by who, etc.), population served and administrative data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information on management and cost recovery, contact info for management committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detailed specifications of each system component (reservoir, intake, treatment, pumps, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detailed specifications of each standpipe and kiosk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pipe data (length, material, location)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Causes of technical malfunction and social issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GPS location and photos for each system component, and pipe breaks identified visually</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Methodology and Data Collection

General data structure

Inventory

Phase 1 (communities + water points)
- Community database
- Water point database
- Component database

Phase 2 (piped systems)
- Detailed report and map for each system
- Commune maps and department map
- Photo library
Water and sanitation sector in Haiti
Water and sanitation sector in Haiti
Water and sanitation sector in Haiti
Results

Phase 1 (2,909 communities and 1,932 water points)
Water and sanitation sector in Haiti

Excel export for water points

Google Earth export for water points
Results

Phase 2 (156 piped systems)
Results

For each network, a functionality score was calculated based on:

- Functional if score > 80%
- Partially functional if score between 40% and 80%
- Non-functional if score < 40%

Systems were then categorized using those rules:
## Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commune</th>
<th>Non-functional (%)</th>
<th>Partially functional (%)</th>
<th>Functional (%)</th>
<th>Number of systems</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anse Rouge</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desdunes</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dessalines</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ennery</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gonaïves</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grande Saline</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gros Morne</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lachapelle</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L’Estère</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marmelade</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petite Rivière</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saint Marc</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St Michel</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terre Neuve</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verrettes</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sample table from overall functionality assessments
Sample from commune maps
Sample from system maps (OSM background)
Sample from system maps (satellite photo)
Results

• Increased knowledge of current service levels and infrastructure condition;
• Water system “atlas” produced for each commune and department-wide using variety of tools (ArcGIS, Excel, Google Earth, hard and soft copies);
• Local government focal points can effectively interact with development actors about needs for rehabilitation / new infrastructure;
• Data incorporated into newly-developed national database for water and sanitation infrastructure (web-based);
Lessons learned and future work

• Incentives for surveyors / engineers in the field and comprehensive quality control are key;
• Challenges in data collection, entry and management call for a mobile/tablet based integrated platform;
• Open Street Map layers surprisingly detailed, even in small rural towns of Haiti;
• Good snapshot of current infrastructure condition, but better mechanisms should be developed to regularly update data;
• Scaling up at the national level;
Questions

- Thank you!

- Contact: mfortin@cowater.com